



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

398. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, New York City.

In a square  $ABCD$  draw the diagonal  $AC$ . Now bisect  $AD$  in  $G$  and draw  $GB$  cutting  $AC$  in  $H$ . Prove that  $\triangle AGH = \frac{1}{2} \triangle CGH = \frac{1}{3} \triangle ABG = \frac{1}{4} \triangle BCH$ .

Solution by A. H. HOLMES, Brunswick, Maine, and G. I. HOPKINS, A. M., Manchester, New Hampshire.

Since  $BC=2AG$  by construction, and  $\angle CBH = \angle GAH$ ,  $CH=2AH$ . But the altitudes of triangles  $AGH$  and  $CGH$  are the same.

$$\therefore \triangle AGH = \frac{1}{2} \triangle CGH.$$

For the same reason as above,  $BH=2GH$ .

$$\therefore BG=3GH.$$

The altitudes of triangles  $AGH$  and  $ABG$  being the same,  $\triangle AGH = \frac{1}{3} \triangle ABG$ . Since the homologous sides in triangles  $AGH$  and  $BCH$  are one-half the size in the former of those in the latter,  $\triangle AGH = \frac{1}{4} \triangle BCH$ .

Also solved by J. Scheffer, Francis Rust, M. A. Muzzy, and H. C. Feemster.

A. M. Harding should have received credit for solving 397.

399. Proposed by J. K. ELLWOOD, Superintendent of Schools, Lucas, Kansas.

A race track is to be composed of two tangents and the arc of the circle which is concave towards the point of intersection of the two tangents, each tangent and the arc of the circle being 1 mile. What is the radius of the circle?

Solution by CHRISTIAN HORNUNG, Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.

Let  $AT$  and  $BT$  be the tangents, and  $ACB$  the arc composing the track;  $O$  the center, and  $OA$  the radius of the circle.

Let  $AOT = \theta$ , and  $AO = r$ . Then arc  $ACB = (2\pi - 2\theta)r = 1$ , and  $\tan \theta = 1/r$ ; whence  $\tan \theta = 2(\pi - \theta)$ .

This equation solved by approximation gives

$$\theta = 74^\circ 46'.18. \quad r = \frac{1 \text{ mile}}{\tan \theta} = \frac{5280 \text{ feet}}{\tan \theta} = 1437.45 \text{ feet.}$$

Also solved by J. E. Sanders, A. M. Harding, J. Scheffer, H. Prime, A. H. Holmes, Elmer Schuyler, E. B. Escott, and H. C. Feemster.

## CALCULUS.

321. Proposed by ARTEMAS MARTIN, Ph. D., LL. D., United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

To a person in a boat at the center of a circular pond the bottom appears to be perfectly level. What is the actual form of the bottom of the pond, the depth of the water at the center being  $a$  feet, and the distance of the eyes of the observer from the surface of the water being  $b$  feet. [From the *Mathematical Visitor*, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 62.]

Solution by E. B. ESCOTT, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Let  $A$  be the bottom of the pond at the center,  $OX$  the surface of the water,  $B$  the observer. Then  $\sin \theta = m \sin \phi$ .